

The Avalanche  
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O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

NUMBER 51.

"CUBA TO BE FREE."

This Is Asserted by Prominent Men in Washington.

PLAN IS NOT DISCLOSED.

McKinley Said to Favor a Peace Policy  
If That Be Possible.

NATION ON A WAR FOOTING

Condition of Defenses on Land and Sea All in Ship Shape.

Uncle Sam Makes a Record in Putting On His Fighting Clothes—Many Ships in Commission—Big Orders Given for Ammunition—Fortifications Equipped and Manned—Military Posts Established and Regular Troops Moved Eastward—Spanish Sovereignty in Cuba Seems Doomed.

Washington correspondence:  
Cuba is to be free. President McKinley desires that its freedom be gained without war, if that is possible, but Cuba is to be free. This declaration is made by men so close to the administration that there is no doubt of its authoritativeness. Special recognition of Cuban independence is simpler and more direct, and means more

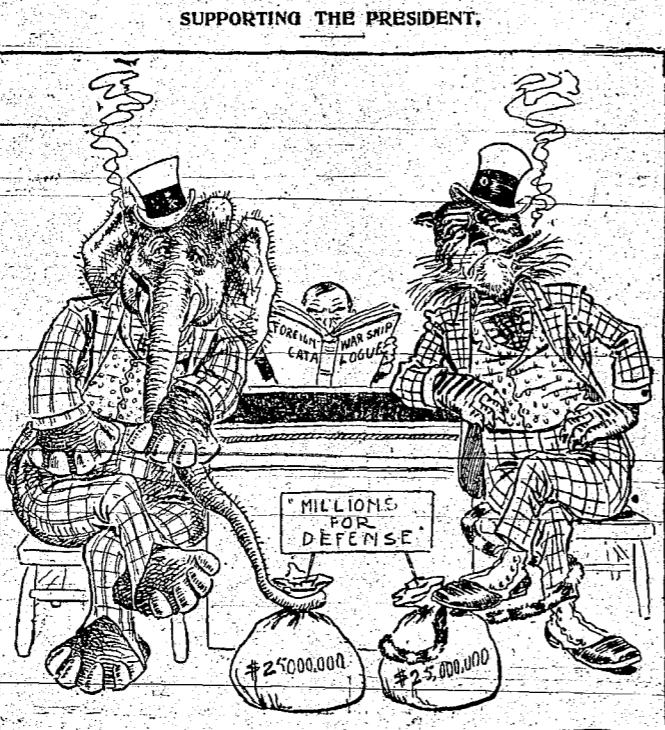


POLO Y. BERNABE.  
New Spanish Minister to the United States.

than either recognition of belligerency or intervention. It would not be regarded as a declaration of war by other nations, and there is no cause for Spain to regard it. If she did insist upon regarding it as a hostile act, upon Spain would be the responsibility for beginning war.

The United States will demand ample reparation for the wrong inflicted upon us by the destruction of the Maine. It will later on demand a satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem. With the Maine disaster cleared up, it is said in administration circles that the President prefers independence to any other form of settlement of the Cuban question. One member of the cabinet is convinced that this is the best form of recognition. Senator Proctor favors it, and so do several other close advisers of the President.

It is positively stated that this Government is determined to press on toward the salvation of Cuba and that we are building for peace when we prepare for war, for there is only one way in which the Spanish can be driven, and that is by showing them you have the power to master them. Though the United States has purchased two Brazilian cruisers, and though large contracts lot for projectiles and shells for both the army and the navy would appear to indicate the imminent outbreak of a matter of fact the war would be thought not as black or threatening as it was a week or two ago. There comes a most hopeful feeling among those officials who are nearest to the center of influence. It would not be correct to say



Chicago Chronicle.

placing of orders for enormous quantities of war supplies, the institution of negotiations for and the actual purchase of ships abroad, the enlistment of men for the navy, the creation of two additional regiments of artillery, the commissioning of monitors, cruisers and rams, the naming of new posts along the seacoasts and finally the rearrangement of the great military departments to meet modern conditions in military practice.

The sending of the Oregon away from San Francisco is an exhibition of farsightedness with which the Secretary of the Navy is observing the situation. The vessel's orders are to cruise down the Pacific coast, touching in from time to time at various ports where cable connections exist, to receive any orders that the department may have to give. In this way it is expected that she will work as far south as Valparaiso, Chile, where she will await orders. Valparaiso is very much nearer Cuba and to Admiral Sisco's fleet than Man Island, while if it should be desired to send the ship to the Asiatic station, this can be done almost as conveniently from Valparaiso as from San Francisco. At Valparaiso therefore the Oregon will be, where she can be most usefully manipulated in case of an emergency.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs finds it impossible to pass judgment in Washington upon the fitness for naval service of vessels that may be offered for the auxiliary branch of the navy at the various seaports, so they have been aided in their work by the creation of a special board which will undertake to visit each of the ports where ships may be offered and make a careful personal inspection of the various crafts.

The War Department on Monday opened bids for one of the largest orders of

to give all the heavy guns now installed and those to be put in place during the coming year, a full quota of projectiles and powder. The 12-inch shot is among the largest made. The cost of a single round of this class of projectiles is \$51. Aside from the large order placed Monday the emergency bill permits additional orders to meet the requirements

## EASTERN COAST DEFENSES.



## PREPARING FOR WAR.

### GOVERNMENT RUSHING WORK IN MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Day and Night the Making of Guns, Shot and Shell Goes On—How the Messengers of Destruction and Death Are Prepared for Use.

#### Engines of War.

Hurry up! Hurry up! This has been the watchword in all departments of military work during the past two weeks. It is particularly so at Reading, Pa., and Newark, N. J. In the former place the Carpenter Steel Company has an order from the Government for 27,000 projectiles, and at the latter place the Benjamin Atha and Ellington Company have an order for all the heavy guns they can make. Both these orders are to be gotten out in "hurry up" time. This of course is all because the trouble between the United States and Spain. We have a lot of beautiful vessels, but it is learned from trustworthy sources that of all our first-class floating engines of war, only one—the Massachusetts—is supplied with projectiles sufficient to last over a day in action. It is only since 1890 that projectiles have been manufactured in this country. In that year the Carpenter Steel Company undertook the work at the solicitation of the Navy Department. The tests of the work for the past seven years have shown that the projectiles of American manufacture are not only up to but even surpass in quality and effectiveness the very best that can be made abroad.

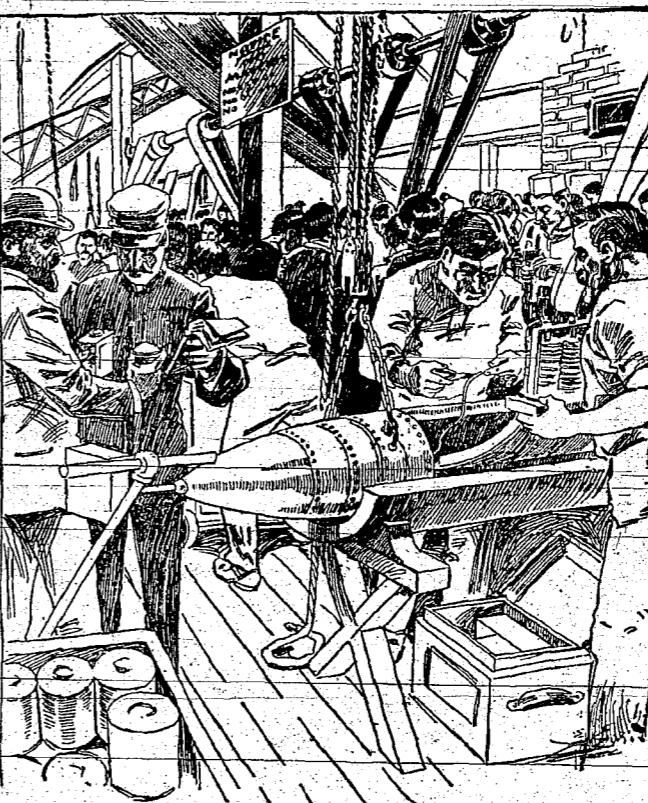
Day and night the work of getting ready the munitions of war is going on in these two places. The grinding wheels and boiling cauldrons of metal are continually doing their work. There is no time to lose. The projectiles must be ready and

placed on the gun carriage as soon as possible. The gunners must be complete in their knowledge of the use of the gun. There are several kinds of projectiles

who introduce a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense.

the guns to fire them must be complete if we have any business with Spain.

There are several kinds of projectiles



MAKING PROJECTILES FOR THE BIG GUNS.

When the steel has solidified the mold is stripped from the ingot. It then goes to the forge and under a steam hammer which weighs almost ten tons it assumes approximately the required shape.

After being gradually cooled the forgings are taken to the machine shop, where they are turned and bored to their final dimensions. An idea of the accuracy of this work may be formed from the fact that for most of the dimensions the greatest variation allowed is one-hundredth of an inch, while for certain parts, such as the diameter of the fuse hole, absolute accuracy is required, and the variation of even one-thousandth of an inch is not allowed. The purpose of the boring is to produce a chamber or cavity within the projectile which is intended to contain a high explosive. The base of this cavity is closed with a plug which screws into the projectile, and which containing a small aperture through which a detonating fuse can be introduced to fire the explosive.

The most delicate operation in the whole process is the hardening of the projectiles. This is done by heating and cooling respectively. The work of all the other departments may be spoiled here. If the

gun is to fire it must be complete if we have any business with Spain.

There are several kinds of projectiles

which are to be used in the gun.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, PUBLISHER.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## EXPANSION IS SHOWN.

### MERCHANDISE EXPORTS SHOW AN EXCESS.

**Bumors of Peace or War Have Not Yet Disturbed the Oward Current of Business—Location of a Murdered Man's Buried Treasure.**

**Dun's Review of Trade.**

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Neither peace nor war reports have changed the outward current of business. Orders for more than \$25,000,000 gold from Europe have blocked any drift toward stringency in rates of money, and treasury receipts of about \$1,100,000 a day have kept in check any question about the currency, while exports of products have continued at a rate considerably increased, and the demand for products of the great industries shows steady expansion. Prompt action by the Senate and House has removed all fear of embargoes, through conflicting purposes at Washington. The Government is making ready without any waste of time, while frankly assuring everybody that it looks for a general settlement and hopes that its preparations may prove unnecessary. The backbone of the situation is the excess of merchandise exports, more than \$41,000,000 in February, with an increase of \$2,200,000 in miscellaneous products, \$2,100,000 in provisions, \$4,500,000 in cotton, and \$7,000,000 in breadstuffs compared with last year, and \$15,100,000 in all products. In two weeks of March, exports have been 16 per cent larger than last year, and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent. The average of tonnage surpasses all expectations. Wool shows no change in quotations, though Eastern markets are extremely dull, and the indifference of manufacturers—now engaged in a transaction only \$2,000,000 pounds against last year, for the corresponding week last year. Little encouragement appears in the market for cotton goods. Some pig and gray forge are both slightly stronger at Pittsburg, the proposed combination of Valley furnaces helping, but pig is not changed in price elsewhere, nor are finished products at any point excepting wire hair. Failures for the week have been 208 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 50 last year."

### ROBBERS' RICH HAUL.

**State Bank of Nickerson, Kan., Looted for \$75,000.**

The State bank of Nickerson, Kan., was blown open and robbed the other night. Three of the men, with masks on their faces, entered the building, a fourth was stationed at the corner of the street as guard. After digging into the vault dynamite was placed in the wall and the wall was blown to pieces. The explosion under the outer wall did not make much noise, but when the burglars undertook to get open the door of the safe they met with a greater resistance and several charges were made to break the door. The noise of the explosion aroused some persons who lived near the bank. They instituted a search as to the cause of the trouble and were met by the outside guard, who compelled them to go and sit down on the sidewalk. The fellows on the inside did a bad job of blowing up the safe door, as they blew most of the paper money to pieces. L. C. Brown, President of the bank, says that over \$75,000 was taken including the amount that was blown to pieces, which cannot be estimated.

### LOCATES THE TREASURE.

**Money of a Murdered Man Buried in an Old Orchard.**

John Q. Yazle of Lima, O., writes to Mayor McMurtry of Denver, Colo., requesting him to locate Mrs. William Thompson. Yazle says he has located the farm in whose orchard the \$30,000 was buried by Oscar Asherman after he murdered William Thompson in California in 1880. He says the confession of Asherman as told by his father after returning from his son's deathbed in Arizona, agrees in detail with the story told to Yazle by the man who helped Asherman bury Thompson's gold in an orchard. Yazle seeks Mrs. Thompson in the hope of receiving a reward for locating the money. The police in Denver have searched for her since Asherman's confession was first published.

### WILLIMANTIC JOINS THE TRUST.

J. E. Lawton of Manchester, England, vice-chairman of the English sewing cotton corporation, and John R. Dos Passos, the New York counsel of the American Thread Company, have completed the final arrangements for the transfer of the Willimantic Thread Company's plant at Hartford, Conn., to the trust. Lawton furnished \$3,000,000 and Dos Passos \$2,400,000, \$6,000,000 being the sum required to complete the deal.

### Salisbury Sick Again.

It is officially announced that the marquis of Salisbury, the English premier and minister of foreign affairs, was greatly fatigued by the recent cabinet council and a return of the weakness from which he has suffered, following the attacks of influenza, supervened with the result that his physician advised the premier to take a complete rest in the south of France.

### SIX MEN INJURED.

The eighty-six-foot steel span being placed at the end of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad drawbridge across the Mississippi river at Winona, Minn., fell with six men on it. The span had been moved two feet out to let a train pass, and while in this position the timbers supporting it collapsed. The six men were badly shaken up and bruised.

### EXPERIENCE LACK OF FUNDS.

It was announced that work on the new East river bridge at New York had been stopped for lack of funds.

### VETOS THE GOLD CONTRACT BILL.

The Governor of Kentucky has vetoed the bill making invalid contracts payable in gold.

### NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

The home mission board, representing the Baptists of the North, have just voted to begin at once the erection of the buildings of the new Virginia Union university, to be located on a beautiful campus of about forty acres in the suburbs of Richmond, Va., and to cost about \$100,000.

### MINE EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

An explosion occurred in slope 2 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company mine at Pratt City, Ala. Six negro convicts were killed.

### PACKAGE OF MONEY STOLEN.

A package containing \$1,000 in currency and checks, designed by County Treasurer Allen of Edmunds County, N. D., to the First National Bank of Bismarck, was stolen between Williamsport and Lyndon, two small stations on the star route from Williamsport to Bismarck.

### INHERITANCE TAX LAW FAILS.

The Missouri Supreme Court, on habeas corpus, has ruled that the inheritance tax law of the state, which provides that the legislature may tax the estate of a person dying before the State University, is unconstitutional. The opinion was concurred in by all the judges.

### EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

#### FIVE CASES REPORTED AT ST. LOUIS IN ONE DAY.

There was an epidemic of suicide in St. Louis the other day. Alfred Keene, a laborer, took poison because he was out of work. He died within an hour. Frank Feitzeke, a carpenter, took paris green because of despondency. He was found dead in his room. John Heriman, for twenty-eight years overseer and head gardener at the Home of the Friendless in Benton Park, shot himself through the temple. He was alive when found, but died soon after being removed to the hospital. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism. Bertha Sieple, aged 19 years, an employee at the Progressive Paper Box Company, jumped from the third-story window of that establishment just as the whistle blew for the noon hour. She was picked unconscious. She had been despondent for several days. Charles Argant shot himself through the temple because he could not find work.

### WANT QUARANTINE LIFTED.

#### CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN FEAR THEIR CATTLE WILL STARVE.

Over one hundred thousand head of cattle will starve to death in California this year unless the Government can be persuaded to speedily modify the quarantine lines against the splenic or southern cattle. Nevada stockmen are desirous of purchasing in California and their stockmen are anxious to sell and their horses and stock to Nevada, but nothing can be done owing to the quarantine regulations against a disease which does not exist in California, which prevents the transportation of the animals to the north or to the neighboring State on the east. Senator Stewart of Nevada, and Gov. Baldwin of California have both taken the matter up and a representative of the cattlemen has been sent to Washington to endeavor to have the quarantine lines moved further south.

### AN ODD OCCURRENCE.

#### ALBERT HOFF ALLEGED TO HAVE AUTHORIZED A WRITTEN CONFESSION.

The San Francisco Examiner says that a remarkable incident has developed in the case of Albert Hoff, the aged Russian who is now on trial for the murder of Mrs. Mary Clute. Two attorneys of that city are trying to sell an alleged confession of the man who is on trial for his life. The lawyers insist that they are acting as agents for Hoff. They declare that the prisoner will take nothing less than \$2,000 for his self-aggravation. The confession, it is represented, was made to McIntosh, who is now defending Hoff in court. It is characterized as an unqualified olographic confession of not more than 300 words of the murder of Mrs. Clute. Albert Hoff denies with all the vehemence he can command that he has ever made a confession or ever intends to do so.

### RAILROAD FIRE IN KANSAS.

#### CIMARRON SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION BY HARD WORK.

With the wind blowing at a velocity of about forty miles an hour, a prairie fire raged within sight of Cimarron, Kan., sweeping everything before it. Thousands of acres of pasture and were burned off, and reports came of losses of live stock and buildings, but no loss of human life are reported. At one time the wind changed suddenly, driving the flames toward town, and it took hard work on the part of a large force of men with teams and water wagons to prevent the town's destruction.

### THOUSAND PEOPLE SAW THE DEAD.

At Washington, D. C., Dennis J. Carty, a broker, formerly of East St. Louis, Ill., shot and killed George Rye, a well-known sportsman and man about town. The shooting took place at the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, in front of the Western Union building, in the presence of perhaps a thousand men, women and children. Carty drew a revolver and deliberately fired into Rye four times. The latter reeled and fell to the street. He was carried to a drug store and died five minutes later. Carty coolly replaced his revolver in his pocket and waited for an officer to come and take him. The day before the two men had had a quarrel at the same spot and it is said Rye threatened Carty with a drawn dirk. Dennis J. Carty has borne a good reputation heretofore. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Interstate commerce commission under Col. W. R. Morrison. He went into brokerage business with H. W. Van Soden, who was formerly private secretary to Senator Carlisle. The firm failed and the members were indicted. A week ago the indictment was quashed.

### WHILE THE SCHOOLMASTER.

In a little brick schoolhouse, near the town of Dewey, N. Y., Schoolmaster Bowen received a terrible beating. His injuries are likely to prove fatal. The trouncing was given by George Winters, a second-year student who twisted his daughter Minnie's ear and toro it so that it needed six stitches to repair it.

### STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

The bark British Princess, from Liverpool, was towed in to Lewiston from Scales to the summit had been completed and that freight is now being taken over the Chilkoot Pass. The price of transporting goods from Dyea to the summit is now about 7 cents per pound. The cable of the tramway is about 3,400 feet in length.

### TOOK CARBONIC ACID.

Meyer Landheim, said to be a wealthy tobacco merchant, who went to New York from Mississippi some years ago, was found in Central Park suffering from carbonic acid poisoning. He was taken to a hospital, where he died.

### THE SPANISH OPINION.

A semi-official note issued in Madrid declares that Spain will not accept a report that the Maine disaster was due to an external explosion and that any demand for indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled.

### BESSEMER PIG-IRON POOL.

One of the biggest pools the country has ever known was formed in Cleveland. All Bessemer pig iron producers in the Cleaveland, Mahoning valley and Shenango iron districts, except one, are bound together by the pool.

### SIR HENRY BESSEMER DIES.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the celebrated inventor of Bessemer steel, died in London, England.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 2½c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c; butter, choice creamy, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 55c to 70c; potatoes, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

### INDIANAPOLIS—CATTLE.

\$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### ST. LOUIS—CATTLE.

\$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—CATTLE.

\$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—HOGS.

\$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—WHEAT.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; corn, No. 2, 94c to 96c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—CORN.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—OATS.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—RYE.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—BUTTER.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—EGGS.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—POUNDS.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

### DETROIT—PENNY.

\$1.00 to \$1.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 50c.

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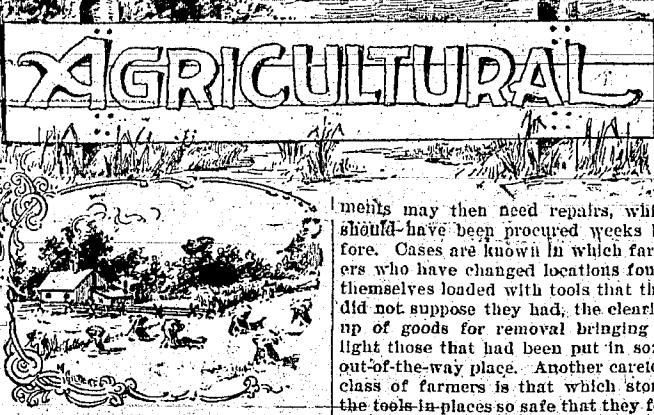
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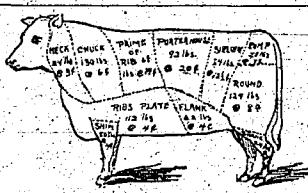


### Points in Gardening.

A garden is not complete unless it contains a full variety of vegetables. It should not contain anything that is not desired. Peas should be grown for early, medium and late pickings; and early and late cabbages should be in the list. Tomatoes are essential in all gardens. The tomato is a plant that will have blossoms and fruit at all stages of growth, even to ripening, at the same time bearing a continuous crop until frost. There is nothing so easily grown as early beets, and they are luxuries compared with the field kinds. Carrots and parsnips are favorites with many, but the seeds should be planted early. A hundred strawberry plants will entail little or no labor, and are not only ornamental, but useful in a garden. Before next spring the bed will multiply to over 1,000 plants. They should be set out as early as the land will permit. Unless the garden is large, such crops as sweet corn and potatoes should be omitted. Try one or two plants for experiment—of pepper, okra, eggplant and cauliflower, if not accustomed to growing such, and they will surely be added to the crops next year. The greater the variety the more enjoyment with a garden.

### To Cut Up a Beef.

The following diagram shows the number and style of cuts into which a beef is divided at the Chicago Stock Yards. The average weight of each cut and the price paid per pound for it is



HOW A BEEF IS CUT UP.

Wholesalers are also given in the diagram. It will be seen that there is a wide range in the price per pound of the various parts, and that only a small portion commands the highest price. It is to be said of the pieces into which a steer is cut up that the choicer bits sell too high and some of the other portions too low.

### Maple Sugar.

It is not possible to utilize our maple trees more fully for making sugar? They are everywhere giving out as shade trees. In fact, the maple tree thrives admirably in groves, but you rarely find a perfect specimen standing alone on the lawn or in the street. Let us go back to the old habit of having a maple grove, and making our own sugar. Whether the beet-sugar enterprise will prove a success or not, we know that maple-sugar making is a natural enterprise throughout all the Northern States. There ought to be fifty pounds made where there is one made now. Those who are fortunate enough to be in condition for making sugar this spring should not be turned aside from it, and hope to make more money by growing beets. Let us have the largest possible crop of maple sugar. It will pay better at 8 or 10 cents a pound than beet sugar at 4.

New York Independent.

**Shippers' Improved Milk Can.**

A milk can for shippers that will always hold a given quantity of milk is shown in the accompanying illustration. The method of securing this result is by having an exterior corrugated skin or covering, and within it the regulation can.

Then, no matter if the can should be dented in transit, the interior receptacle will still hold its original shape. This alteration of capacity—in cans when they become dented or battered—is a very serious one in the dairy industry, resulting in frequent disputes and much litigation.—Philadelphia Record.

### For Early Vegetables.

If you have a south slope, plow a heavy furrow on the north side of the row, throwing the soil as high as possible. Turn a light furrow slice back against this. Raise the south slope to any pitch desired, and plant midway from top to bottom on the south side. This secures an earlier drying out of the soil, especially if rather coarse manure is covered inside the ridge, which also assists in warming up the land, and permits more direct rays of the sun, increasing earliness from ten to fifteen days. To level land again, turn top of ridge back into the bottom of north side furrows.

### Evergreen Trees from Seed.

Evergreen seeds may be plated in beds of leaf mold mixed with sand. The seeds should be covered with a little sand wet down, and clean hay put over the beds, until the seeds germinate. After the plants appear they may be shaded with screens of laths, watered in dry weather, and have dry sand sprinkled around them in wet weather to prevent too much dampness. Seeds of evergreens are often germinated and the plants well-started only with great difficulty, and skill is requisite of success.

### Care of Farm Tools.

Tools on the farm may be costly when they are not kept in place. When the burly of work comes the implement most required may be out of its position—really lost—and a new one must then be purchased. Some simple

ments may then need repairs, which should have been procured weeks before. Cases are known in which farmers who have changed locations found themselves loaded with tools that they did not suppose they had, the clearing up of goods for removal bringing to light those that had been put in some out-of-the-way place. Another carelessness of farmers is that which stores the tools in places so safe that they forget them, and though intending to be careful they endeavor to keep in remembrance the location which they cannot recall. An inventory of farm implements and tools once or twice a year would change such conditions.

### Bare Places in Meadows.

It sometimes happens that meadows which were good one year are eaten out by grubs in the root in fall, or are destroyed by winter freezing, making bare places. These are not only unsightly, but as nature abhors a vacuum, such places are quickly filled up with weeds. If there are many such places, it is better to apply what nature can spare and reseed. But if there are only a few, harrowing the bare places and throwing on some grass seed and a top dressing of manure will probably make a sod by fall. But no crop of grass can be expected from such land this year, and, if possible, it should be plowed for a year's cropping, to be resown the following year.

### The Draught of Chimneys.

Many chimneys have defective draught because more pains is taken to make a smooth outside where the mason work shows, than on the inside, where the efficiency of the chimney to carry off superfluous smoke depends on how the chimney was constructed. A well-proportioned chimney should be at least as large at its top as it is at bottom. This rule is often violated, some people having the idea that if the aperture at the top is made smaller the smoke will be forced out more violently. It may seem to be so, but such chimneys will soon clog up by the smoke condensing on their sides, besides throwing a good deal of smoke through the lower rooms of the house.

### To Destroy Lice on Stock.

The common fruit tree sprayer used by orchardists is a much more convenient way to destroy lice on cattle than it is to apply it by hand. A hose with a fine nozzle which will throw very fine spray is best, but its point should be held close to the skin. Two or three applications may be needed, as some of the lice may be in the egg, and cannot be destroyed by the first application.

### Charcoal for Lawns.

The dark color of charcoal makes it absorb heat, and thus warm the land to which it is applied as a dressing. It may also have considerable manorial value, as the charcoal easily absorbs ammonia, and if soaked in strong manure water from a compost, it will carry the ammonia to the lawn in less offensive form than in the manure, which is so often used for that purpose.

### Cultivation of Beets.

Clay loam is often the finest beet soil, but on account of subsoiling and because of the need of good drainage, it must not have a rough clay or hardpan underneath. Perfect beets demand not only depth, mellowness and fertility as soil characteristics, but, as well, freedom from standing water for any length of time and from such stones as would interfere with cultivation.

### Selecting a Calf.

A correspondent suggests a novel idea for selecting a calf which is intended for a milk cow. He says: "Never keep a calf with a thick, short, stubby tail or otherwise of an ox-like appearance unless for the feed lot. This is a simple way of ascertaining a desirable piece of information, and the winter wishes some would try it."—Journal of Agriculture.

### Sheep Feeding.

Feeding sheep for market should be a separate business from simply raising them in the usual manner. They should receive clover hay and liberal allowance of ground grain, as well as sheltered in a large yard, in order not to have them travel over the fields while fattening, the object being to fatten them quickly, and sell as soon as they are ready.

### Marketing Paraphernalia.

The demand for parsnips is best in winter, and in the Southern States they are allowed to remain in the ground until wanted, while in the northern States they are dug late in fall and stored in trenches. They are shipped in small ventilated barrels, the tops having been removed and the roots washed when necessary.

### Transplanting Nut Trees.

Nut trees as a rule have long tap roots, and it has been found harder for years to cut this tap root when transplanting them meant death to the tree, but experience shows different. If the long tap root is cut many intervals are left out, and thus a fine strong root system is established, which will make a good tree.—Rural World.

### Shelter Saves Food.

A herd of twenty cows that are not properly sheltered and kept warm in winter will eat enough additional food to more than pay for shingling the leaking roof over them, and they will also lose more than enough in the product of milk or butter to pay the building. Shelter saves food and promotes health.

### Have a Trade Mark.

Business men have trade marks; so should the farmer. The farmer who uses a trade mark, and puts it on everything he sells in packages, advertises his goods and creates a market for his products. In adopting a trade mark, however, only the best and choicest articles should be sold.

### To Get Rid of Flea Ticks.

After much experience I find that if sheep are fed sulphur and salt regularly they will not be troubled with ticks.—C. R. Westcott.

## SILVER AND PRICES.

### BASIC ARGUMENT OF BRYAN THEORY DISPROVED.

Steady Advance in Value of Farm Products Accompanies Decline in the White Metal—Another Nail for the Coin of Free Coinage Fanaticism.

Quotations Are Compared.

The title given below shows the increase in production of cotton in the United States, with the coincidental fall in price from 1872 to 1893:

1852 ..... 0.50 1.028  
1856 ..... 1.030 1.039  
1860 ..... 1.10 1.045  
1861 ..... 1.35 1.031  
1862 ..... 3.20 1.041  
1863 ..... 6.72 1.040  
1864 ..... 10.50 1.040  
1865 ..... 8.28 1.035  
1866 ..... 4.20 1.030  
1867 ..... 9.50 1.027  
1868 ..... 2.35 1.025  
1870 ..... 23.50 1.027  
1871 ..... 45.95 1.025

The title given below shows the increase in production of cotton in the United States, with the coincidental fall in price from 1872 to 1893:

1872 ..... 22.10 2,074,551  
1873 ..... 15.40 3,827,845  
1876 ..... 12.98 4,632,313  
1880 ..... 11.51 5,701,252  
1884 ..... 9.28 6,075,091  
1891 ..... 8.60 8,052,507  
1895 ..... 7.44 9,001,925  
1897-8 ..... 7.49 11,000,000

\*Estimated.

It is a Money Maker.

Receipts averaging more than \$1,000,000 per day under the Dingley law are shown by the figures for February, the total for the twenty-eight days being \$28,672,538.

The receipts of February, 1897, under the Wilson-Gorman law were \$24,400,000, a difference of \$4,171,541 in favor of the Dingley law.

The receipts from customs alone during the month of February, 1898, were \$15,040,680, against \$11,587,260 for the Wilson-Gorman law during the same month a year ago.

The expenditures for the month of February were \$26,729,010, leaving an actual surplus of \$1,543,255. This is the first surplus the month of February has shown since the election of President Cleveland and his free trade Congress.

The average daily receipts for February were \$1,20,447, this being more than \$17,000 a day in excess of the average daily expenditures during the last five years.

The total receipts under the Dingley law have gained steadily from August, 1897, to February, 1898, inclusive, the average daily receipts showing an increase every month over the receipts of the preceding month. Thus, for August last the daily receipts averaged \$2,629,742; for September, \$7,31,103; for October, \$7,86,819; for November, \$8,83,906; for December, \$9,01,115; for January, \$16,634,684; and for February, \$1,020,447.

Comparative receipts under the Wilson and Dingley laws for the first seven months of their operation show a balance in favor of the Dingley law of \$16,615,743.

The law that produces a surplus of revenue over expenditures while at the same time defending American industries from foreign competition is a good law.

Upward Course of Prices.

These tables, which show the range of prices in silver and various farm products, are too lengthy to reproduce in full. It is practicable, however, to present in a single table the history of the upward course of prices in all classes of farm products in the face of the downward course of silver. These facts are especially interesting and make the table one worth the study and preservation of everyone interested in the coming campaign.

The articles selected for comparison with silver represent the three great classes of farm production—breadstuffs, provisions and wool—while other articles of the classes thus represented have advanced in an equally marked ratio. The comparison includes the period from July 10, 1897, the date of Mr. Bryan's nomination, to March 10, 1898. The table follows:

July 10, 1897. 69.2 7.75 17.0  
Sept. 26. .... 66.0 7.45 18.0  
Nov. 1. .... 65.6 8.50 19.0  
April 17, 1897. 62.5 9.65 8.75 21.5  
Sept. 16. .... 57.4 10.95 9.50 20.5  
Dec. 18. .... 56.0 10.22 9.00 27.5  
Feb. 23, 1898. 55.6 10.42 10.75 27.5  
March 10. .... 54.3 10.95 10.75 28.0

Another difficulty which Mr. Bryan has encountered in his tour through the South is the remarkable advance in manufacturing industries in that section in the face of the fall in silver.

In the abstract of the Commissioner's report which has reached us no mention is made of the comparative market values of the sheep for the two years, but it is safe to conclude that Montana has been benefited by the Dingley tariff, and that at the rate of an increase of \$1 per head the sheep owners of that State are more than \$3,000,000 richer than they were a year ago.

Cattle in Montana have advanced in value \$4 a head, and the shipments for 1897 amounted to \$7,100,000, against \$6,400,512 in 1896.

It is, therefore, evident that in the three items of sheep, wool and cattle Montana's gain as the result of six months of protection has been about \$5,000,000. This is a goodly sum, but it is only a fraction of the gross sum of the benefits which that State has realized from the reorganization of the American policy.

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# The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, MAR. 24, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No doubt the French have a large holding of Spanish securities, but assisting Spain against the United States would only be a large method of sending good money after bad.

Senator Mills, of Texas, says the programme of the silver men means silver monometalism. That is so clear that it is amazing any party should attempt to deny the fact.

The election of a Republican Mayor in Seattle, indicates a decided change of sentiment since 1896. Populism and silverism are on the down grade in the State of Washington.

In the view of the fact that the Detroit Journal seems to be opposing Plugge and O'Donnell, and is not over friendly to Burrows, the inference is hazarded that Thomas W. Palmer is not out of politics.—Bay City Tribune.

The best way to insure peace is to be ready for war. The President cannot do better with his fifty millions than to put at least one half of it into naval vessels. It would be as wise as taking an insurance policy on a hazardous risk.

One fare for the round trip to the Epworth League Convention at Jackson, by the Michigan Central, from all its stations March 31st, and April 1st, good for return until April 14th. Full information at Michigan Central ticket offices.

Few of the generals who commanded at the great battles of the civil war lived to be grand old men. Roscrans, the last on the Union side, is dead at 78. Gen. Buell, who was less prominent, though he led a large army, will be soon.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat pitifully reminds those who are clamoring for delay that the "sober second thought" of which they are talking, should not be antagonistic to the Cuban plank in the Republican platform adopted nearly two years ago.

The action of the Soldier's Home Board in rescinding the rule requiring the veterans to pay for their clothing out of their pension money, will be generally commended. The rule was inequitous. It levied a tax upon wounds received in their country's defense.—Bay City Tribune.

That \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defense will go down in our history as the most popular piece of legislation ever enacted. There was not a dissenting vote in either house of congress, and the press of the United States is enthusiastic in its praise of the measure.

A prominent American shipbuilder says that notwithstanding the higher wages in America, "modern steel or iron vessels can be constructed in New York, or its vicinity, much cheaper than in any foreign country." The advantage is due to improved machinery, the cheapness of steel and the high grade of skill among American mechanics.—Globe-Democrat.

"If we can open our mints," says Senator Mills, of Texas, "to the unlimited coining of silver at the ratio of 1 ounce of gold for 16 ounces of silver, when in every market in the world 1 ounce of gold is worth 30 ounces of silver, we will soon part with all the gold and have all silver. But that is not bimetallism. That is monometalism." The statement of the case is perfectly clear and unassailable.—Globe-Democrat.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tennessee, gives more evidence of returning prosperity and the starting up of idle industries. It says the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is repairing No. 2 furnace at South Pittsburg, Tenn., preparatory to putting it in blast at once. This furnace has been idle for several years, and is one of the largest and best equipped owned by the company. It has a capacity of 250 tons a day. Several hundred men will be employed.

The message of Gov. Plugge to the legislature, which convened Tuesday, is an interesting document in many respects. It is so worded as to be filled with truth and warnings which should be heeded, and at the same time looks like a grand stand play of a demagogue. We hope that good may come with the expense of the session which will tend to equalize taxation, but undue attacks on corporations cannot be of benefit to the people.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that Rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsils, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 127 places, measles at 46, scarlet fever at 33, diphtheria at 27, typhoid fever at 31, and whooping cough at 11, and small pox at 1.

The Hon. Wm. L. Wilson emerges from the retirement of academic shades, to pose as one man in a Nation of seventy millions, who does not approve of intrusting the President with \$50,000,000 for National defense. Mr. Wilson is welcome to the unique distinction he thus acquires. He may also be assured that there will be no "parody and dishonor" in the using of that fund.—New York Tribune.

Washington's birthday fell on Tuesday; Decoration day and 4th of July will fall on Monday and Christmas on Sunday. Labor day will be September 6th, and Thanksgiving should be Nov. 24th. Palm Sunday, April 3d; Easter Sunday, April 10th. The Hebrew year will begin at sunset of Friday, September 16th. On July 4th, the 133rd year of American independence will begin. The four seasons will begin on these days in 1898: Spring, March 20; Summer, June 21st; autumn, September 22nd; winter, December 21st.

Cuba and Puerto Rico are the only possessions left to Spain in the New World. She will soon lose Cuba, that is now certain. And a revolt in Puerto Rico is among the possibilities of the early future. Not long ago rebellion there was freely predicted. The same abuses that have been notable in Cuba, have existed in the other colony, and the Madrid government has acknowledged their presence sufficiently to undertake to establish autonomy there also.

There is no use of making two bites of a cherry. Spain's troublesome neighbor. She should be driven out of this hemisphere. While we are aiding Cuba to free herself, let us make the job complete by aiding Puerto Rico also. Then Spain will have no possessions in America, and no business in this half of the world.—Toledo Blade.

State of Michigan.

AUDITOR GEN'L'S DEPARTMENT, Lansing, March 10th, 1898.

The sale of lands delinquent for taxes of 1895 and prior years will be held at the offices of the county treasurers, beginning May 3d, 1898.

Attention is called to this sale so that you may assure yourselves that you have not neglected to pay the tax of 1895. If you have not already done so, you should obtain a copy of the published list from the newspaper in your county, publishing the same, or in the county where your lands are located, and carefully examine it for description of your own lands.

A little care and time spent now may save you a great deal of annoyance after your lands are sold.

Very truly yours,

ROSCOE D. DIX,  
Auditor General.

J. Knox Gavin and His Troupe:  
Opera House, April 4th, 5th, and 6th.

"Between Love and Duty" was the title of the play last evening at the Turner Opera House. The plot depicted the old story of a rich city gentleman who married a simple country maiden, whose face was her fortune, and who retained her natural beauty in spite of the artificial surroundings of her new position. Introduced into the play to add spice to the plot was a scheming widow who had refused the rich gentleman's proposal of marriage, and now regretted it, and whose sole purpose in life now was to make the young wife miserable. The three acts were styled "Mated," "Misunderstood," and in the last act the wife turns the tables on her husband, and blooms forth as a society favorite. J. Knox Gavin, as Harry Neville, and Jennie Platt, as Nellie Grazebrook had the leading characters of the rich husband and his country maiden wife. G. B. Richardson as "Blinker" Neville's valet, and Sadie Hart, as "Betsy Blossom," Mrs. Neville's maid, created plenty of fun, and their musical specialties were good. Richardson is a young comedian of rare promise. His clever "skit" last night of a French nobleman was rich. C. B. Coast as "Daniel Grazebrook" showed up to good advantage in the old man part, but as a political orator he didn't count. W. E. Powell as "Dr. Chippendale," made considerable fun himself. His make-up was a noticeable feature. Emma Haynor as the witching and willow widow was a graceful figure on the stage and took her part well. In the second act Gavin and his wife and Richardson sang a beautiful trio, to an accompaniment by Gavin on the guitar. Mrs. Gavin is a pleasing soprano. The troupe gave a performance that is well worth the price of admission. To night the play is "Broken Vows," and Richardson promises to show his versatility by taking an old man part.—Evening Leader, Menominee, Mich.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1898.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE:

General Grover's explicit denial was not needed to convince the public that there was not a word of truth in the statement that President McKinley was anxious for Congress to flush the appropriation bills and adjourn, in order that he might settle the "Outfit" question without interference from Congress. President McKinley has never regarded Congress as an impediment; on the contrary, he has from the day of his inauguration treated every Senator and Representative as advisers upon whom he has depended right along. In fact no President has ever more fully recognized Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government. Instead of desiring Congress to adjourn and leave him to handle the Cuban question single-handed, President McKinley desires Congress to remain in session, and assist him in settling the Cuban question properly.

If the situation were not so critical, Spain's attempt to make this country responsible, in the eyes of Europe, for the failure of autonomy in Cuba, by charging that failure to the presence of our fleet of warships at Key West, would be amusing. As it is, it merely adds an additional complication to an already much complicated condition of affairs. President McKinley did not assemble that fleet at Key West to please Spain, nor did he put the country on a war footing to please Spain, and he will not disperse that fleet, or call a halt in the preparations for war to please Spain or any other European power or powers. He is preparing to defend our national honor against Spain, and against the world, if necessary.

The annual banquet of the survivors of the Second Army Corps has always been noted for the patriotism expressed by the speakers, and at that held this week the circumstances naturally made the speeches even more patriotic than usual. Representative Brosius, of Pa., responded to the toast, "The Head of the Nation," in a highly creditable speech, setting forth the commendable action of the President during the present critical period, and the extraordinary confidence he has aroused in the hearts of the people, and predicting that his future actions would be such that he would retain the universal confidence now reposed in him, whether they led to war or peace, and concluding with: "This homage I cheerfully and loyally pay the head of the nation; a typical American, a grand man, and a safe custodian under all circumstances of the interests and honor of the republic. Long live the head of the nation!"

Representative Belknap, of Illinois, responded to the toast, "The Land we love," by showing that it was only a few cold-blooded cynics who believed that patriotism was dying out, or love of country diminishing; and Representative Hull, of Iowa, did full justice to the toast, "Our National Defenders on Land and Sea." Gen. Nelson A. Miles, once commander of the corps, now commander of the entire army, responded to the toast, "The Second Army Corps." The closing sentences of his speech were as follows: "Uncle Sam fired a gun up at the Capitol the other day—a fifty-million-dollar gun—that sent a thrill of patriotism throughout this land, and reechoed all over the world. And Mr. McKinley was made to understand that if fifty millions was not enough to defend this country and its honor, he might add another cipher to the right of the figure, and the money was his. It was the grandest exhibition that a congress ever gave; that, slumbering deep down in their hearts, is a loyalty, patriotism and spirit of sacrifice never equaled in any legislative body on the face of God's earth. Is there to be war? I hope not. I, as a warrior, would not like to see a war begin with two or three Bull Runns, but would rather have Appomattox instead. But if war shall come we would be ready to make the conflict short, sharp and decisive."

The House Naval Committee has decided to provide in the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of five new dry docks, to be located at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Algiers, near New Orleans, La., and Mare Island, near San Francisco, Cal. Present indications are that the committee will also provide for the building of some small fighting ships, in addition to the three battle ships already provided for.

Representative Tawney, of Minn., made a strong speech this week in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, preceding it with the statement that it was a reply to the speech against annexation recently made by Representative Johnson, of Ind. Mr. Tawney is thoroughly posted on the subject, having made a visit to the island last summer. — The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, which will be pushed to a vote in place of a treaty.

Senator Mills says: "There is, on foot a determined effort to commit the Democratic party of Texas to the heresy of a protective tariff." Louisiana and Georgia also have a leaning that way, and the growth of the movement is not likely to be checked.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, MAR. 24, 1898.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. S. C. Brige, of Roscommon, was in town, last Saturday.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

Save postage by subscribing for a Magazine, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Hugo Schreiber and son, of Grove township, were in town, last Saturday.

For SALE—House and lot, cheap. For particulars enquire of S. W. Colter.

A. Taylor is making arrangements to fence and clear up a forty, he owns on the East Branch.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Thos. Trueman, brother of Miss Kitty Trueman, left for his home in Toledo, last Saturday morning.

For SALE—Two second-hand bicycles in good condition, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Arthur Wakeley and J. Pym, of Grove township, were in town, last Thursday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Comrade J. Burton, of Center Plains township, was in town last Thursday.

Leave your subscription for Magazines, etc., with J. W. Sorenson, and save your postage.

Farmers are busy ordering plows, preparatory to commencing their spring work.

If you want to buy a strictly high grade Bicycle buy the Premier. For sale by Albert Kraus.

There is a big demand now for houses to rent. We had three applications for one house, last Friday.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Buy a sack of Pratt's Food for your horses or cattle, of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Presque Isle county Republican has suspended for lack of support.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Miss Olive Sherman and Miss Ethel Hoyt, of Maple Forest, are the guests of Miss Addie Marvin, this week.

Wm. Walker, son-in-law of A. C. Wilcox, has been granted a pension, to date from some time last year.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday, negotiating for a new wagon.

Syracuse Plows, Harrows and Cultivators, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 26th.

Mrs. Russell, mother of George Comer and Mrs. M. Taylor, who has been quite sick, is slowly improving.

Prof. Benkelman went to Lansing, the beginning of the week for a short visit.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 26th, at the usual hour.

J. E. McKnight trots out his new black team in front of a Harrison wagon, the best running wagon on wheels, sold by O. Palmer.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, th: 26th, at the usual hour.

Mrs. Brown and son, of West Bay City, wife of conductor Brown, were the guests of Mrs. J. E. McKnight, last week.

We have now a big stock of Barbed Wire on hand. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. S. H. & Co.

The Owens girl, arrested as a disorderly person, was sent to the Reformatory School, last Saturday, in charge of A. H. Wisner, county agent.

S. Odell, of Center Plains township, was in town last Thursday. He intends to devote his time to farming, this year.

Topic for Christian Endeavor, next Sunday, March 27th: "Gods unfailing Promises." Ps. 91: 1-16. Iva High, Leader.

We shall forward our order for Sand Vetch and farm seeds the first of next week. All who wish to secure the club advantage at low price, must bring in their orders.

Among our callers yesterday were Messrs. Shotts, Nichols and Johnson, of Center Plains.

Jay Evans has succeeded Miss Parsons as bookkeeper in the market. Miss Parsons is attending school at Monroe.

Miss Sargent, of West Branch, assisted by other ladies of that village, will give an entertainment at the Opera House, next Thursday evening.

C. S. Barber, of Frederic, was in town Monday. He is improving his farm, so that he will have a team of his own for this summer's work.

Mrs. Frank Osgood, of Worth, returned home Tuesday afternoon, after an extended visit with relatives and friends in this country.

Wm. A. Masters was fortunate enough to secure a fine silver gray fox, last week, and shot a black one last Monday.

By a lucky cast of a stone, a few nights ago, Wm. Fairbotham killed a huge wildcat that was in his chicken coop.

Miss Ettie Coventry went home, last Saturday, for the week of school vacation. The other teachers all remain in the village.

The grand ball to be given by the Woman's Relief Corp April 1st, has been postponed until later.

Mrs. C. W. WIGHT, Sec.

A. E. Newman has his new house nearly enclosed. It is a beautiful site at the head of Ionia street, and will be a commodious and pleasant residence. He has ten acres of land, and will be a miniature farmer.

The attention of our readers is called to the Curfew Resolution of the township board, and it is hoped our citizen will all assist in its enforcement. If each parent will do their part there will be no need of prosecution.

W. Trombley and mother, of West Branch, were visiting with friends in town from Saturday until Monday. Winifred was at one time one of our typos, and we were pleased to see him. He is a sorter or inspector in the last factory at West Branch.

Last Thursday evening Julius Kramer was a scared tailor. The chandelier in his store fell and broke several of the lamps, and the oil ignited on the floor, but was readily extinguished, without damage, but it was a close call for a disastrous conflagration.

Ed. Douglas was exercising his bay horse, Monday evening, when, in front of R. Hanson's residence, the animal whirled like a flash, and started back toward town, nearly upsetting the carriage. Only an expert horseman could have controlled him.

"Ye Local" got the "Old Man" in a heap of trouble, last week, by his notice of Mrs. Wright's new wheel. It seems that Miss Williams and Mrs. Salling each have one of exactly the same style, which they received first, and they propose to prosecute the AVALANCHE for libel. We confess our omission, and are willing to be forgiven.

Last Sunday morning a freight train broke in two just north of the village, and the two parts came together with such force that two cars were telescoped, and hundreds of bushels of flax seed, with which they were loaded, was strewn along the track. Quite an amount was secured by our citizens, that was left by the R. R. Co., being mixed with sand and snow.

Entertainment at the Opera-House.

Benefit of Knights of Pythias.

Thursday Evening, March 31st, 1898.

PROGRAMME.

1. Vocal Solo—"Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons," Mrs. Sargent.

2. Negro Dialect Recitations—"Mammy's Le' Boy," "How Persimmons took care of the Baby," Miss Sargent.

3. Mixed Dialect Recitations—"A Tale of two Sweethearts," "Bridget's Soliloquy," "Miss Cecily learning to cook," Miss Sargent.

4. Vocal Solo (comic)—Miss Sargent.

5. Child Dialect—Selections from Riley, "Life in a Hotel," "The Missionary Man," Miss Sargent.

6. Instrumental Solo—

7. Character Songs—Quartette, Recitation—"An Old Maid's Leap Year Mishaps," Miss Emma Husted.

8. Delsarte Poses and Tableaux—Miss Sargent.

To be concluded with the funniest Farce ever witnessed, entitled:

"HERE SHE GOES! THERE SHE GOES!"

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Jeremiah Hayseed, Scrappina's Pa.

Mrs. Hayseed—Scrappina's Ma.

Scrappina—Their Daughter.

Algerian Dusenbury, Scrappina's Beau.

Hesekiah Lardock, who wants to be Scrappina's Beau.

James K. WRIGHT,

Supervisor.

JAMES K. BATES, J. P.

DANIEL MCKAY, J. P.

NELSON PERSONS, Clerk.

Louie Wolf, of Detroit, arrived in town this morning, looking for land and a new home.

Mr. Dyer has opened a restaurant and home bakery on Railroad Street, first door north of the Grayling House, where they invite the patronage of the public.

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Rev. R. L. Cope held service in the M. E. Church, last evening. Mr. Cope is an eloquent and earnest speaker, and easily commands the attention of his audience. His illustrations are timely and well taken, and it is a pleasure to listen to him.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Masters, to-morrow, Friday, afternoon. A tea cent lunch will be served, and a cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the society.

The April number of the Delineator is called the Spring number, and as a woman's magazine appeals to cultivated tastes as pre-eminently the model of the highest excellence in fashionable interest and literary charm. The latest developments in dress, the Seasonable Fabrics, Preferred Garnitures and Accessories are depicted and described in the usual faultless manner. The Return of the Prodigal, by Jeanne Drake, is a pretty Southern story of the strange homecoming of a wandering minstrel. The Common Ills of Life, continued by Grace Peckham Murray, M. D., deals with conditions essential to perfect health. Many graceful movements and groupings for Childrens Drills and Tableaus are suggested in the Fairy's Frolic, by Lucy Jenkins. An enteraining love story, by Elenor Olney Kirk, is entitled At Arden House. The Tea-Table, by Edna Witherpoon, For the Children, The Latest Books, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., add an abundance of attractive features. The Delineator is issued by The Butterick Publishing Company, 17 W. 13th Street, New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

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Entertainment at the Opera-House.

Benefit of Knights of Pythias.

Thursday Evening, March 31st, 1898.

Curfew Ordinance.

WHEREAS complaint has been made by the trustees and teachers of the public schools of the township of Grayling, Mich., calling the attention of the township board to the gross violation of the law, regulating the hours the children between certain ages are allowed upon the streets after certain hours at night, associating with persons of questionable character, and visiting places of bad reputation,

THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority vested in said board, it is hereby

RESOLVED that from and after the first day of April A. D. 1898 it is hereby declared to be unlawful for girls between the ages of ten and seventeen years, and boys between the ages of ten and sixteen years to be found upon the public streets of the village of Grayling, Mich., unless accompanied by their parents or guardians, after the hour of nine o'clock p.m. For any violation of this resolution punishment will be inflicted according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided, and the sheriff and all other officers of the law, are called upon to arrest all offenders, and forthwith take such persons before any magistrate of said township, where such punishment will be imposed as the law provides.

Dated March 21st 1898.

JAMES K. WRIGHT,

Supervisor.

JAMES K. BATES, J. P.

DANIEL MCKAY, J. P.

NELSON PERSONS, Clerk.

ADMISSION - 15c and 20c.

Large sizes 50c and 25c.

2



The Secret Out.  
Dixon—I understand that Mrs. Hasher, the boarding-house keeper who died last week, left a fortune of over \$50,000.

Hixon—Is it possible? Why, I had no idea there was no much money in keeping boarders.

Dixon—There isn't as a rule, but you see she owned a large prune orchard in California.

#### Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter" of the innocents continues, until it is estimated that one-fourth of the human race before attaining their fifth birthday, owing to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults in this land that stomach complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate.

Sarah Bernhardt is a total abstainer from all alcoholic drinks, and to this she attributes much of her wonderful energy and mental power. Her favorite beverages are milk and water.

#### OVER-WROUGHT NERVES OF WOMEN.

Extracts From Letters Received by Mrs. Pinkham.

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are. Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unable to lift ordinary burdens, and are subject to dizziness.

That hearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have headache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at base of the brain.

Such a condition points uncringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared those hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, say sister, unless you act promptly. Procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and begin its use, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor, your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. JENNIE BIRKLY, Youngdale, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Vegetable Compound. I suffered for long time with nervous prostration, backache, headache, loss of appetite, a heavy bearing-down feeling, also burning pains in the groins. I could not sleep, was tired all the time, had no ambition. Life was a burden to me. The pains I suffered at times of menstruation were something dreadful. I thought there was no cure for it. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and my husband advised me to try your medicine. I took five bottles, and now I am well and happy. Your medicine saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self-Help Should Teach You to Use

## SAPOLIO



Chinese Cotton Mill.

An American manufacturer has been introduced into China in the form of the International cotton mill, recently established at Foochow, a small town near Shanghai, under the auspices of the American Trading Company of New York. It is the third cotton mill erected in China. It has 45,000 spindles and two engines of 1,600-horse power now in motion, and a number of looms will be added soon.

#### \$400 FOR NEW NAMES!

The Salzer Seed Co. want suitable names for their 17-inch long corn and White Oat product. You can win this \$400 easily. Catalogue tells all about it. Seed potatoes only \$1.50 a barrel.

Send This Notice and 10 Cts. in Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaFollette Ws., and get free their great seed catalogue and eleven new farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, positively worth \$10, to get a start, c.n.

#### Landlords and Tenants.

For some time the landlords of Berlin have had a blacklist of undesirable tenants, and now the tenants have retaliated by making a blacklist of unpleasant landlords.

#### What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called "Grain-O"? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much. All grocers sell it 10c. and 25c.

#### A Quiet Tip.

De Lorme's troubles should remind us. As history's pages o'er we turn, That's the unwise to leave behind us. Letters that ought to burn.

#### CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAF FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR 14 CENTS

Washington 10,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Fig, 13c. Red Raisin, 15c.

## OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

With burning brain and heart of hate,  
I sought my wronger, early late,  
And all the wretched night and day  
My dream and thought was slay, and slay.

My better self rose uppermost,  
The beast within my bosom lost  
Itself in love; peace from afar  
Shone o'er me radiant like a star.

I slew my wronger with a deed,  
A deed of love; I made him bleed  
With kindness, I filled for years  
His soul with tenderness, and tears.  
—Robert Loveman in the Independent

## EL PADRE TRISTE.

BY WALTER MATSON.

Diego sat on the south side of the ancient adobe church of San Pedro. It was the time of day when the good fathers, whose lives had been passed at the now forgotten mission, were taking their customary siesta. It was Diego's time to be idle. He looked southward, over the almond trees just bursting into blossom, over the stubby vines that the half-naked descendants of a once lordly race were training for the winter's vintage, over the garden patch and network of irrigating ditches, over the great tawny desert of death, toward the land of his birth. The wind, whistled around the corner of the building. It came fresh from the Raton Mountains. It chilled him. He drew closer to his shelter. It chilled his heart also, and, as he looked over the orchard decked with fragrant promise, he muttered the old proverb: "Presto maduro, preso podrido" (soon ripe, soon rotten). Evidently his mind was projected beyond the range of human vision.

With the involuntary expression came the thought of a name that he had not heard uttered for years—his own name, Diego. None of those with whom he had lived these three spring-times knew it; none save old Padre Sebastian, his confessor, in whose breast a secret was as safe as in the grave. He also remembered that the name had been given him in honor of his patron saint, and that he was the descendant of a "conquistador." De-generately as he was, he enjoyed recalling this fact.

"El corazon manda las carnes" (The heart bears up the body), but I can't endure this forever. I must speak to the fathers to-night and take the vows."

Three years before, in this same month when the earth springs into life beneath the warmth of the returning sun, a wanderer drew rein at the gate of the Mission San Pedro. His face was haggard, his body weak after the long desert ride. His horse was in as lamentable a condition as its master. The stranger was young. He seemed almost boyish, even in the country where youth is but a surprise glow between the child and the man. As he dismounted he staggered, reached toward the portal for support and fell in a swoon. It was not the first time that such an occurrence had happened at the lonely mission on the edge of the desert. The good fathers knew what to do in such cases, and they were no more faithful in their efforts because his searape, dust-begrimed as it was, indicated the hidalgos, than they would have been had the object of their solicitation been the humblest Indian in New Mexico.

When Diego came to himself weeks had passed. He strove to tell his story, but as often as he did so, Padre Sebastian bid him be quiet and wait until his strength returned. So it chanced that on a summer's day, as he sat sadly in the courtyard listening to the trickling of the water, he felt a hand laid on his shoulder, and Padre Sebastian, bending over him, said:

"Tell me, my son, what troubles you? You have never confessed, nor taken the blessed sacrament."

"Not here, father; not here! come into the chapel and I will tell you all; but when you hear my story you will turn me out like un leprosy."

"Nay, say not so! The heart of the Mother is always compassionate and often, while you slept, my prayers have gone up for you to the holy San Pedro in whose glorious memory this humble mission was founded, but come!"

The old man led the way to the little chapel, frescoed by loving hands that had long since entered into eternal rest, whose altar was adorned with spoils of conquest and with relics from far-distant Spain, and thence into the confessional where none might hear what passed between saint and sinner. Diego instinctively fell upon his knees and a shudder went through his well-knit frame as he thus began:

"Father, pray for me. My sin is greater than I can bear. I cannot confess it even here."

"Proceed, my son. You have sinned, I trust you have repented. It cannot be that one so young, so fair as you, has sinned unto death."

"I have, I have."

"Tell me, and I will judge." Thus encouraged the penitent continued:

"My name is Diego Dominguez y Agamonte. My home is, or rather was, the Boulson de Mapimi, beside Laguna del Parres. You know the place, father—the fairest upon earth, where it is always spring, where the birds sing by night as well as by day, and where the air is always fragrant with the perfume of orange blossoms and of more distant mountain flowers. There I lived on my father's hacienda, and never once had serious thought of love or trouble. Thus time passed until I was nineteen years of age, when strange stories came to us of the wonderful railroad that was coming from the Rio Grande del Norte, and was already near the city of Chihuahua. I had read much of the 'maquina de vapor,' but I wanted to see it for myself, and the peones who went away to work and came back jingling pesos, when before they had never seen anything greater than un mesón, only whetted my desire to travel."

"Ah, my son," said the old man, interrupting, "the love of money is the root of all evil!" Nud! intravulnus, nud! eximus!"

"But, padre, it was not money that I was after. I wanted to see the world, So just before 'la dia de noche buena' I started for Chihuahua. My mother blessed me with tears, and my father,

who knew my temper and inexperience, urged me to hasten back and take charge of the hacienda. Chihuahua was the largest city I had ever been in, and I wandered about the plaza for a day or two quite lost in the crowd. The Americans were everywhere, and seemed to have plenty of money, and to own everything, and when I thought how our beautiful Mexico had belonged to old Castile before an Englishman had set foot on the soil I turned the eyes up to the stars. I soon found friends who felt the same way that I did, and we picked quarrels with the gringos until the police interfered.

"One night, after I had been there about a week, we went to a fandango. There I met my fate. I took my seat beside the most beautiful señorita that I had ever seen. She was not dark, like our Coahuila belles, but her head glinted like the ripening wheat on the uplands, and her eyes were a deep, dreamy blue, and her form—well, I lost my heart. She threw back the mantilla that covered her head and smiled at me. This gave me courage and I asked her to dance. I can never forget the touch of her hand. It gave me a thrill that I had never before experienced. I felt it often during the next two weeks, but I have never known it since. The next dance she gave to one of my friends, and as they passed me, she dropped a rose at my feet. Before the night was over I knew all about her. Her name was María Sepúlveda, and she was an heiress. Of course, she had been much sought after, but as yet had shown no decided preference for any one. This was my chance. I was as constant as her shadow. If she was a fandango, I was there also; and when there was no fandango, I would take my mandolin and stand beneath her window. In less than a week I had told her all about the beautiful Boulson de Mapimi, and, for you know we do things quickly in our country, I told her that I loved her, and she promised—"

Diego paused. His passionate voice was choked with sobs. Padre Sebastian stroked the bowed head, but did not speak. In a moment the young man resumed.

"Such happiness could not last forever. It was too great. One night, and I was to return home the next day, we were at a fandango. A party of Americans came in. One of them was a great man. He spent gold where I spent silver. He used to drink a great deal and to gamble a great deal more. The señoritas liked him too well; but I hated him. He would show his gold and diamonds, and was reported to be a powerful hidalgo in his own land. Well, María and I had enjoyed one dance, and then this Americano asked her to dance with him. I did not think she would do it, but you know, 'no ay cerradura si se de o la gauza' (there is no lock if the key be golden). So they went on the floor together. I saw him whisper sweet words in her ear, just as I had done, and rattle the coins in his pocket, and my heart became hot within my breast. I wanted the next dance, but María paid no attention to me. She danced again with the gringo. When they came near me I scowled. He saw me and laughed a sneering laugh and said something in English. I did not understand the language, but I did know the word 'greaser.' María understood him. She turned toward me again, and laughed also. I could stand it no longer. I went outside into the cool air. It did not cool me, I heard the sound of music. It had no charms for me now and again, as I looked in, I saw María still dancing with my enemy. For hours I waited. At length the Americans came out and walked toward their hotel. There were three of them. I followed like a cat. I could have followed that man to the end of the earth. By and by he stopped behind his friends to light a cigar. This was what I wanted. In an instant my knife was between his ribs. He fell with a groan. His friends ran back, and while they stopped to raise him I escaped in the darkness. I knew Chihuahua as well as they. I hunted up my friend Ramon, and told him all about it.

"Diego," said he, "they know you, and you have killed a great hidalgo. You must get out of the city to-night right away. You cannot go home, because the police will look for you there, and the United States will never let the matter rest."

"What shall I do?"

"Take your horse and go across the river. They will never look for you in your country. Here is money. Your father will repay me."

"In another hour I was on my way. I thought that I would go to Santa Fe. Só I told Ramon; but the blessed mother brought me to your mission. Padre, will you turn me away?"

"God forbid, my son. But did you kill Sénor Americano?"

"That I cannot tell. I meant to."

"Just as just as likely that you did not, if you struck him only once. These Americans have many lives. Do you ever think of María now?"

"Oh, Padre, can I ever forget her? Sometimes I have the old love just as bad as I had it in Chihuahua, and sometimes I think that if she were here I could kill her, too."

"You must put such thoughts away, my son. If you have killed a man your whole life must be one of repentance. Do you repeat?"

"I do, indeed; and pray all the holy saints and fathers to intercede for me. Ora pro me."

The confessor had been young himself, and knew the great world far better than did his companion. He did not speak the word that Diego wished to hear uttered, but gave him a kiss of peace, and said:

"Wait here; I go to consult with the brethren."

The penitent knew that his secret was safe, but he wondered what Padre Sebastian would say about his remaining in this asylum. He had not long to wait. The good man returned with the news that the exile might defer when he wished. The fathers, however, had learned to love him, and he was welcome to remain at the mission if he chose.

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## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Stone or Cement Floors for Dairies—One Way to Make a Rose Petal Cow Thin in Flesh—Etc., Etc.

### STONE OR CEMENT FLOORS FOR DAIRIES.

There is no floor for a dairy so good as flagstone and cement between the joints. It will not absorb milk or cream as board or brick will do, is easily cleaned and is always kept cool in summer. The cost of a cement floor is not much if any greater than that from other material that will not give half so good satisfaction. The dairy floor should be even with the surface of the soil, or but very slightly above it.

### ONE WAY TO MAKE A ROSE BED.

Stake off your rose bed, size desired, covered with sod, dig up and put on one side along with the surface soil. Now, take out subsoil and stones if any, to a depth of at least 20 inches. Throw back the sod in bottom and mix plenty of well-rotted manure with the surface soil. Don't be afraid of getting too much manure, roses are gross feeders, you can hardly give them too much. Manure from a spent hot bed is all right. A little ground bone worked through will help.—Floral World.

### HOG NOTES.

Clean bedding is essential to good health. Oil meal, with bran and skinned milk, makes a good feed. The quality of the pork may be improved by cheap feeding.

Keep a supply of salt and wood ashes where the hogs can help themselves. A young boar should not be permitted service until he is at least six months old.

Giving a little turpentine in the slop occasionally is a good preventive of worms in hogs.

To get the best results from an early maturity breed, liberal feeding is very necessary.

The most serious objection to very large sows is their liability to lie upon and smother their pigs.

Even in summer it is not an economical plan to feed upon the ground; have a good, tight, feeding floor.

### CANADIAN SYSTEM OF FATTENING PIGS.

Charles W. Lemmon, one of Armur's hog buyers, has just returned from ten days trip to Canada, where he went on business for his firm. His mission was to look into the system of fattening hogs in that country. He put in his time in the western part of Ontario, where he was royally treated by everybody he came in contact with, especially the farmers, live stock dealers and packers. He says Canadian hogs are fed on ground peas, barley, rye and shorts, and are generally marketed when they weigh 100 to 200 pounds. In fact buyers discriminate against all weights over 220 pounds, and 240 and 250 pound averages sell from 20 to 50 cents below the 100 to 200 pound bacon grades. Their hogs are mostly all on the singing order, being long and thin. Packers there, he says, discriminate against short, chunky hogs, such as the Chicago packers and shippers seem to want. The Canadian packers buy most of them in good condition. If the farmer wishes to keep a greater number of fowls, he should build more hen houses each with a yard attached, so as to give opportunity for exercise, and for supplying the fowls a convenient place to roll themselves in to clean off the vermin.—Boston Cultivator.

### A NEGLECTED ORNAMENTAL CLIMBER.

The ornamental climber introduced in 1893 by a Philadelphia florist and seedman is not as well known as deserves to be, by reason of its thrift and beauty. It is Centrosema grandiflora, a hardy perennial, but readily started from seeds sown in April. Growth is rapid and a plant blossoms almost as soon as a pea vine. The flowers are inversely pea-shaped and quite large, many being from two to two and a half inches in diameter. The color runs through the shades from rosy violet to reddish purple.

Through the center of each flower runs a broad feathered band of white, and these things before the flickering light of a midnight campfire disclosed his journey's end. Voices reached him. The speech was his mother tongue. On the ground near the fire lay a man moaning, his comrades doing all in their power to alleviate his suffering. Near by, wrapped in blankets, was a sleeping form. Diego tied his horse and advanced toward the group. He did not see a familiar face. The watchers rose to meet him.

"Oh, padre, you are just in time. José is almost dead."

"Not so, friends," he replied in their own language; "he's a long way from being a dead man. Put on some wood and make a blaze."

He poured some liquor down the throat of the writhing wretch, bound up the wounds and set, as best he could, the broken limb. All this took time, and as the fire burned more brightly and the noise of the conversation grew louder, the form in the blankets moved uneasily. Then the blankets were thrown back and a woman approached. Diego's back was toward her. He saw me and laughed a sneering laugh and said something in English. I did not understand the language, but I did know the word 'greaser.'

Maria understood him. She turned toward me again, and laughed also. I could stand it no longer. I went outside into the cool air. It did not cool me, I heard the sound of music. It had no charms for me now and again, as I looked in, I saw María still dancing with my enemy.

For hours I waited. At length the Americans came out and walked toward their hotel. There were three of them. I followed like a cat.

He stopped behind his friends to light a cigar. This was what I wanted. In an instant my knife was between his ribs. He fell with a groan. His friends ran back, and while they stopped to raise him I escaped in the darkness. I knew Chihuahua as well as they. I hunted up my friend Ramon, and told him all about it.

"Diego," said he, "they know you, and you have killed a great hidalgo. You must get out of the city to-night right away. You cannot go home, because the police will look for you there, and the United States will never let the matter rest."

"What shall I do?"

"Take your horse and go across the river. They will never look for you in your country. Here is money. Your father will repay me."

"In another hour I was on my way. I thought that I would go to Santa Fe. Só I told Ramon; but the blessed mother brought me to your mission. Padre, will you turn me away?"

"But, Señor Americano! If he had been alive you would never have thought of me," Diego said bitterly.

"Diego," the old smile crept around the lovely mouth—"Diego, Señor Americano did not die. His wife came down to nurse him two weeks after you ran away. He is alive yet for aught I know. He just got a good lesson, and I wanted a little fun, you see. Won't you forgive me?"

"Marlulta!"

The next morning as Padre Sebastian was looking toward the northwest he saw a cloud of dust approaching. It came nearer—a horse, and it carried two. Nearer yet. It was Diego. He was smiling, and behind him, in true knight errant fashion, rode a woman. The father, beside himself with amazement, ran out to meet them, and he never quite recovered from the salutation which he received.

"Madre del Dios," padre, I am glad I did not take the vow."—Short Stories.

### QUEER SYSTEM OF ENUMERATION.

The Indians of Guiana have a queer system of enumeration. They count by the hand and four fingers. Thus, when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it "hand." She is, therefore, a "hand and first finger." Ten is "two hands," but twenty, instead of being "four hands" is "a man." Forty is "two men," and thus they go on by twenties. Forty-six is "forty-six."

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neighbors have, they do not wish to make exchanges, as is common in country places, so they keep their pure-bred fowls and as these cost quite a good bit—the males are not changed for others as often as need be, and the result is disastrous in more ways than one. Even if the eggs do hatch, and the young fowls live they will not make as good layers as those not interbred.

If your poultry has run down, the stock is poor and you wish to add a new and vigorous strain of blood this may be done by getting a strong, well-bred male. Then keep the hens in a low ration for a day or so, some keep them entirely from food, and then allow the male to mate them. The result is that the young will take on the qualities of the male bird, and the greater portion of the chicks hatched will look almost like pure-bred fowls. In this way a flock will soon be brought up to an excellent standard.—R. S. M. in New York Tribune.

### PLOUGHING DEEP.

In a recent number I noticed an article on deep ploughing, beginning: "Plow deep while slugs sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Deep ploughing is not bad, as a general rule.—I began farming a long time ago, believing in the rule, and yet to this rule I have found many exceptions. A much younger man than I, began, some years ago, to farm a field adjoining mine, the soil being thin and white oak land. He ploughed very shallow for corn, say five inches deep. He had his own opinions and followed them. All his after cultivations was shallow for corn,